FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1985

Jordan

The armed forces receive "absolute priority in our thinking and planning," King Husayn told the Jordanian Parliament in a 2 November speech broadcast by Amman radio, stressing that Jordan is determined to obtain the weapons and equipment it requires from all available sources regardless of the obstacles placed in its way. Reaffirming the need for an international conference on the Palestine question, which remains Jordan's "main concern," Husayn warned that without such a conference attended by all concerned parties there will be no path to peace and the region will remain in perpetual turmoil. He said that Jordan's policy, including its joint action with the PLO, seeks to undermine the "fait accompli" which is being entrenched in the current state of no peace-no war, adding that this action is a "dynamic starting point" stemming from the basis laid by the 1982 Fes Arab summit conference. Husayn also emphasized the need to entrench the Palestinian people's adherence to their land in Israeli-occupied territory, disclosing that the Jordanian Government has begun to survey their development needs as a step toward drafting a general plan and programs for economic and social development in the occupied territories.

As for relations with Syria, the king described the recent talks in Saudi Arabia as a "good starting point." He noted that further meetings will be held to cover every question on which there was disagreement and to promote common interest and strengthen good-neighborliness. On internal affairs, Husayn revealed that his government will seek parliamentary approval for new regulations to curb "uncontrolled, exaggerated preaching and deviation from the method of objective preaching" by clergymen.

Israel

Views on Husayn, West Bank — King Husayn's 2 November speech was "disappointing" and it made "no progress" toward peace negotiations with Israel, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated in an interview with Jerusalem radio. In contrast, sources in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office found "positive" signs in the speech, according to the radio, stressing that the king did not mention the PLO in the context of negotiations. Shamir had earlier warned Peres that the Likud will not agree to any plans for joint Israeli-Jordanian administration of the West Bank, *DAVAR reported.*

Security — The Israeli Navy has established a no-go area for civilian boats along the coasts of northern Israel and southern Lebanon in order to assist naval operations against seaborne terrorists, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

PLO-Egypt

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's forthcoming talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will deal with Egypt's role to establish peace and to "guarantee" the PLO's role and participation in the peace process, according to a PLO spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo. Meanwhile, Cairo radio broadcast Mubarak's speech at a banquet in honor of the Pakistani president in which he stressed that Egypt rejects attempts to exclude the PLO from the peace process and to distort its image or minimize its role.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military communique reported by IRNA accused Iraq of dropping "chemical bombs" on Khorramshahr 3 November. Iraqi General Command communiques carried by the Voice of the Masses radio announced 3 November air attacks on "enemy remnants" in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector and raids against Khark Island 2 and 3 November, with the 3 November raid setting the target on fire. "Foreign trading sources" in Iran cited by the Tokyo agency KYODO revealed that Iran plans to resume direct oil shipments from Khark Island with the arrival of a Turkish tanker 3 November. In shipping developments reported by IRNA, a West German and a Panamanian ship were seized for inspection by Iran on 1 and 3 November, respectively.

Lebanon

Leftist parties in Ba'labakk have issued an ultimatum to Hizballah demanding an end to the crisis of foreign hostages detained in the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks and the transfer of the barracks to Lebanese Army control, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

On the political situation, the radio noted that Prime Minister Rashid Karami held talks with Syrian officials in Damascus 2 November. The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) gave qualified support to the agreement reached with the Lebanese Forces and Amal Movement in Damascus, asserting in a statement carried by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that the PSP will cooperate in the Syrian initiative and sees "some positive points" in the formula that has been reached despite its failure to meet the PSP's demand for the elimination of political sectarianism.

In the south, the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) thwarted suicide attacks on ASL positions near 'Aramtah and Arnun 3 and 4 November, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that the first attack was by a girl riding a donkey and the second was by a car driver. While the radio said both attackers were shot by the ASL before reaching their targets, AFP cited a Sidon police report that three people were killed by the car-bomb attack near Arnun, adding that the Syrian Social Nationalist Party claimed responsibility for the operation.

Iran

Foreign Policy — Foreign Ministry official Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam met in Damascus 31 October with Lebanese Hizballah

and Amal Movement members and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, IRNA reported. Sheykh ol-Eslam delivered a message to Al-Asad from President 'Ali Khamene'i calling for "greater coordination of policies." Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, speaking to Iranian diplomats 2 November, called for friendly relations with "those who have no ill-intentions" toward Iran. He urged the diplomats not to be "influenced by anything" but to "export the revolution" by informing the world about Iranian and Islamic issues. In a 3 November speech to demonstrators marking the U.S. Embassy takeover anniversary, President Khamene'i affirmed that Iran's policy toward the United States is "irreconcilable," IRNA reported.

Security Situation — A 3 November bomb explosion in north Tehran wounded two pedestrians, IRNA reported, speculating that the attack was the work of U.S. "agents." In a separate incident reported by IRNA, the Farokhshahr Friday prayer leader was killed when his car was fired on by "anti-revolutionary elements." IRNA also reported that flight guards thwarted a 2 November attempted hijacking of a domestic flight from Bandar 'Abbas to Tehran.

Iraqi Diplomacy

The Iraqi information minister denied a *JORDAN TIMES* report that President Saddam Husayn's recent messages to Arab leaders contained an initiative on Middle East peace, according to INA, and the minister added that the messages deal with "another Arab issue" which will be made public in the future. The *JORDAN TIMES* had reported that Saddam Husayn was circulating a memorandum that reaffirms support for the PLO and is intended to be sent to the U.S. and Soviet leaders in time for their Geneva summit meeting.

GCC Summit Meeting

Opening the GCC summit meeting in Muscat 3 November, Sultan of Oman Qabus ibn Sa'id in a speech broadcast live by Muscat television called on the GCC members to translate their keenness to protect the region from violence and terrorism into strong solidarity. Contending that the GCC "has made every effort possible" to end the Iran-Iraq war, Qabus urged Iranian and Iraqi leaders "to show flexibility."

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisia — The authorities have arrested some 50 trade unionists including 3 members of the Tunisian General Labor Federation (UGTT) leadership, Paris radio stated 1 November. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali warned of the "critical" situation in the UGTT in a speech reported by Tunis radio the same day, contending that some UGTT leaders want to go back to strikes and pressure the government on the pretext that the crisis with Libya is over, "which is incorrect." The situation with Libya is still "extremely tense," he asserted, and the "relative silence" of the Libyan regime could be a cover for a new "hostile terrorist operation, for which we have prepared ourselves." The Abu Dhabi agency WAM subsequently cited a UAE press report that in response to a Tunisian request, Algeria has installed a missile system to protect Tunisia's airspace against foreign aggression.

Algeria — Police recently killed or wounded three members of the "gang of law breakers" implicated in the August attack on the Soumaa police college, Algiers radio announced. Paris radio reported that demonstrators demanding the release of human rights activists clashed with police in the Kabylie capital of Tizi Ouzou 1 November.

As for Algeria's relations with Egypt, MENA noted that an adviser to President Chadli Bendjedid arrived in Cairo 3 November.

Afghanistan

A 1 November BAKHTAR commentary claimed that Pakistani consular official Mohammed Shah is only one of a "great number" of agents Pakistan has sent into Afghanistan and that he was caught "red-handed" receiving information about the Afghan Army. In another area of Afghan-Pakistani friction, Kabul radio reported a 2 November official DRA denial of 19 and 27 October shelling of Pakistani territory. In an earlier report, the radio had noted a 31 October official Afghan protest to Iran over "hostile and aggressive actions," including shelling said to have killed two Afghan military personnel.

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Reagan UN Speech Whitewashes State 'Terrorism'
LD020641 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Kabul, October 31, BAKHTAR: Ronald Reagan in his speech delivered at the UN sought to divert the world attention from the proposals of the USSR in connection with the control of nuclear weapons on the [words indistinct] of his imminent visit with the leader of the USSR writes an article carried by daily *HEYWAD.*

President Reagan tried to justify the foreign policy of the USA.

Ronald Reagan tried to whitewash the state sponsored terroism of that country vis-a-vis a number of countries including Afghanistan. He strove to give a legitimate form to the brazen interferences of the USA in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The U.S. President feigned [word indistinct] his administration had a plan for the solution of hostilities and conflicts in these countries which he mentioned in his speech.

It is crystal clear that the Reagan administration is making use of interventional policy in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the creation of hot beds of tension for the solution of regional conflicts and for the ensuring of the so-called American peace.

The waging of the imperialist undeclared war against Afghanistan financed by the U.S. administration, and its ever-increasingly wider dimensions, is a witness to the state sponsored terrorism of that country.

The speech of the chief of the White House indicates that the U.S. administration not only disagreed with the relaxing of tensions in different corners of the world, but it also seeks to create hot beds of tension throughout the world.

He tried to belittle this important issue which is directly connected with the destiny of humanity and strove to draw the attention of the peoples to his personal diplomacy, concluded the article.

Pakistani Envoy Summoned, Shelling Claims Rejected
LD021755 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today at 0930 and the following statements were made to him by the director of the First Political Section:

The Pakistani authorities, in order to cover up their aggressive actions and in continuation of their past baseless and unfounded accusations against the DRA, have claimed again that on 19 October this year, the DRA Armed Forces shelled (?Chena) region, located in northwest of Bajawor Agency. They furthermore they claimed that on 27 October this year the DRA armed Forces fired three artillery shells on Tari-Mangal of Khurram Agency.

After investigation and all-round consideration, the DRA Government regards these claims by the Pakistani Government untrue and decisively rejects them, and adds that the Pakistani authorities should end such fabrications which have no consequence except to intensify the deterioration of the situation along the borders.

Report on Arrest of Pakistani Citizens for Spying
LD011654 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 1 nov 85

[Text] Kabul, October 31, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The Pakistani Government has imprudently demanded on Wednesday the immediate release of a non-diplomatic member of its consulate in Qandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, arrested by the security forces of the DRA on spying charges.

The Pakistani authorities has stated that as if Mohammed Shah was arrested "in violation of diplomatic rights and privileges and immunities" which he was visiting the office of the governor of Qandahar on "official work." [sentence as received]

Let us see what is the true face of this individual.

Mohammed Shah is a regular office Pakistani intelligence [CID] who officially worked [word indistinct] non-diplomatic member of the consulate of Pakistan in Qandahar. He was caught red-handed at the very moment when he was receiving information about Afghan Army from his agent and gave him fresh instructions on how to collect new secret data on the DRA security forces and the Soviet Union's limited contingents.

He was engaged in collecting espionage activities like his predecessor whom Mohammed Shah was replaced [as received] in February.

This is not for the first time that the DRA security forces caught Pakistani spies on the territory of Afghanistan.

The military regime of Pakistan by trampling all the diplomatic and international norms is sending its employees of Pakistani embassy and consulate to Afghanistan for the intensification of espionage act ivities and cooperation with the espionage apparatus of the U.S. CIA. [sentence as received]

There exists undeniable documents and evidences that so far Islamabad regime alongside the espionage apparatuses of the Western countries have engaged in sending under various names the Pakistani spies to the DRA and also recruiting the Afghan counter-revolution for this purpose.

So far, tens of agents of Pakistani espionage apparatus (CID) together with the spies of other imperialist countries have been captured by the security forces of the DRA and have confessed to their crimes.

Pakistan being a springboard of aggression and the undeclared war of the U.S. imperialism has not only been arming the bandits

for murder and destruction in the DRA but also helps in the conduct of the espionage activities of U.S. CIA.

Only recently three other spies who were members of Pakistani espionage department (CID) were arrested on spying activities by the security forces of the DRA. These spies are namely Fazul-Rahman, an inhabitant of Koshkal village of Peshawar, Sajid-Hussain an inhabitant of [placename indistinct], Musa Hakim, an inhabitant of Spinboldak of Qandahar, Province. Members of CID confessed that they were recruited by Pakistani CID for the collection of intelligence information and the guidance of the counter-revolution in the subversive activities such as explosions, the use of heavy arms and other inhuman actions in the DRA.

Khair Mohammed, an inhabitant of Sonta Bot, Gamget Province and Sawlat Aman, an inhabitant of Messgaran village, Gamg Ate Province of Pakistan were the two other Pakistani spies who were sent by CIA of Pakistan to the DRA and were captured redhanded on their espionage activities. They also uncovered the sinister plans of Ziaul Haq's administration. They confessed that in addition to their involvement in the subversive activities of the Afghan counter-revolution they had also embarked upon the espionage work.

There are ten other cases which prove that the military Government of Pakistan under the instruction of the U.S. imperialism send a great number of their spies together with the agents of other imperialist countries to [words indistinct] carrying out anti-Afghan undeclared war.

Islamabad administration should understand that the impudent interventions of Pakistan into the internal affairs of the DRA do not bring anything as usual to its perpetrators except [word indistinct] disgrace.

Keshtmand Receives Thanks From USSR's Ryzhkov

LD022349 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] A congratulatory message was sent by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council on the occasion of the appointment of Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo as the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. His message of thanks reads as follows:

I present my sincere thanks for your warm congratulations on the occasion of my appointment to the position of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. I give my firm assurances that the friendly relations and the comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples serve the long-term interests of the Soviet Union and the DRA and the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

Clandestine Reports on Soviet Troops Drug Use

GF040557 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Pashto 1700 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Members of a group of Soviet soldiers who recently deserted and joined the mujahidin have disclosed that Soviet soldiers are oppressed and insulted by their officers. They further state that the use of narcotics is widespread among Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan and that there are class differences between Soviet officers and soldiers.

During a recent action in the Qades Subdistrict of Badghis Province, the Soviet occupationist soldiers and the Karmal mercenaries attacked a Muslim encampment. In the clash that followed, five Muslims were martyred, while the Muslim fighters destroyed the two military carrier trucks of the Soviet-Karmal forces, killing both crews. Several other enemy soldiers were also killed or injured in the akirmish.

President Inducts 3 New Ministers Into Cabinet

BK031551 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] President Ershad has further expanded his cabinet by inducting one more minister and two ministers of state. The new minister is Mr A.K.M. Moyeedul Islam and the state ministers are Mr Anwar Zahid and Mr Mostafa Jamal Haidar. The president administered the oath of office of the new ministers at a simple but impressive ceremony at Banga Bhavan today. Deputy chief martial law administrators, ministers, and high civil and military officials were among those present on the occasion. The portfolios of the newly appointed ministers will be announced later.

AFP: Further Details

HK030750 Hong Kong AFP in English 0732 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Dhaka, Nov 3 (AFP) — Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad today appointed a new minister and two ministers of state, raising the size of his council of ministers to 35, a palace spokesman said.

The new minister was named as A.K.M. Moyeedul Islam, and the state ministers were Anwar Zahid and Mostafa Jamal Haidar.

Their portfolios would be announced later, the palace spokesman said.

Islam belongs to a breakaway faction of the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) which recently split from the leadership of Khaleda Rahman.

He had held cabinet posts under President Ziaur Rahman, assassinated in May 1981 and under his successor Abdus Sattar, toppled in a bloodless coup by Lieutenant General Ershad in March 1982.

The new ministers of state both belong to opposition parties which previously formed part of a seven-party opposition alliance headed by the BNP. Mr Zahid belongs to the Ganotantrik Party and Mr Haidar to the United Peoples' Party (UPP).

Pakistani Delegation To Discuss Bilateral Trade

HK011131 Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 1 (AFP) — A three-member Pakistani delegation led by Federal Commerce Secretary Mukhtar Masood arrived here today for talks aimed at expanding bilateral trade.

Mr. Masood told reporters on arrival that the visit was "more than a mere routine one because it is intended to identify measures for further consolidating bilateral trade between our two countries."

He said said the talks would focus on the "untold potentials' for expanding trade.

He said trade between his country and Bangladesh had "increased at a rate which cannot be called rapid... at best it can be called satisfactory."

Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, won a war for independence in 1971.

Since 1976 when the two countries started trading, their commercial volumes have grown from about 50 million U.S. dollars to more than 110 million U.S. dollars.

Pakistan is one of the few countries with which Bangladesh has a favourable trade balance. Last fiscal year (1984-85), Dhaka exported 57 million dollars worth of commodities to Islamabad while imports amounted to 46 million dollars.

Commerce Secretary A.B.M. Golam Mostafa is to lead the Bangladesh side at the talks beginning tomorrow.

Explosion Knocks Out Power Station 3 Nov

BK031722 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] An explosion today damaged the 20-megawatt first unit of the Bharamara power station, dislocating electricity generation and supplies to the western zone. Power Development Board [PDB] sources said the explosion totally damaged the 11-kilovolt transformer and the switch gear room.

The Bharamara power station has 3 units — 20 megawatt each — with a total capacity of 60 megawatts, and the explosion damaged the first of these 3 units.

Engineers said the explosion resulted from technical faults inside switch gear room. Details about the damage were not available, but as a result of the accident power generation and supply from the Bharamara station would remain suspended.

However, PDB sources said power supply to the western zone would continue from the eastern zone through the national grid.

PRC Delegation Arrives for Talks on Border Issue

BK040313 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A 10-member Chinese delegation arrived in New Delhi early this morning to take part in the sixth round of official-level talks beginning today. The delegation is led by the vice foreign minister, Mr Liu Shuqing. The secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr A.P. Venkateswaran, is leading the Indian delegation to the talks.

Speaking to the AIR [All India Radio] correspondent at the airport, Mr Liu Shuqing said China desires to improve and develop its relations with India. He said the two sides will hold consultations on bilateral relations, particularly those relating to the boundary issue. He said we would like to approach the question in a friendly spirit. Mr Liu Shuqing said the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, had a very friendly meeting and discussions with the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, at the United Nations recently.

Answering questions, the Chinese minister said different groups of officials will go to the various topics slated for discussion. Our correspondent understands that during the week-long meeting the two sides will confer in four subgroups. They will discuss, besides the border issue, science and technology exchange program, cultural exchange program, and matters relating to disputed property and assets.

AFP: Further Details

BK040714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 4 Nov 85

[By Govindan Unny]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov 4 (AFP) — India and China begin a new round of talks on their long-standing border dispute here today, with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing saying his side is to approach the talks "In a friendly spirit."

Mr. Liu told reporters on arrival here today at the head of a 13-member delegation that China desired to improve and develop its relations with india. Mr. Liu said that the two sides would hold consultations on bilateral relations, especially those relating to their boundary.

Indian officials said that the week-long discussions would deal with other bilateral matters — including economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation — as well as the two-decade-old boundary dispute. India has made it clear that progress in the normalisation of relations between the two countries will to a large extent depend on progress achieved in resolving the boundary dispute.

Mr. Liu remarked that Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had "very friendly discussions" with his Indian counterpart Rajiv Gandhi at the United Nations last month.

The Indian officials said that after a plenary session this afternoon four sub-groups would meet separately to do into various issues.

The Indian delegation to the meeting is led by Foreign Ministry Secretary A.P. Venkateswaran, and includes Indian ambassador to China K.P.S. Menon.

Hundreds Protest Bhagwan's Treatment at U.S. Embassy

HK011424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 1 (AFP) — Hundreds of Indians protested at the U.S. Embassy here today demanding better treatment for Guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, who was arrested in the United States Monday.

A group spokesman said that the 53-year-old Guru was being "badly" treated by U.S. officials and police.

"Wake up America to your values, to human dignity, to human rights" read one of the placards held by the demonstrators. "Bhagwan (god) is a flower, handle him with care," read another.

His followers sang in praise of their guru and presented a memorandum to a U.S. official demanding better treatment for him.

He was arrested allegedly fleeing the country, and appeared yesterday before a North Carolina court which is to decide if he should be transferred to Oregon to answer charges of organizing marriages withlzlwew to evading U.S. immigration laws.

Gandhi To Visit Japan Beginning 28 November

BK011631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, will pay an official visit to Japan later this month. The 4-day visit begins on the 28th. Mr Gandhi and Mrs Sonia Gandhi will be accompanied by an official delegation. During their stay, Mr Gandhi and Mrs Sonia Gandhi will call on the emperor, Hirohito, who will give a luncheon in their honor. Mr Gandhi will have talks with the Japanese prime minister, Mr Nakasone. The Japanese premier will host a dinner in honor of the Indian prime minister.

Gandhi Answers Questions of Foreign Affairs Reporters

On Relations With USSR, PRC Talks

BK011408 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister has reiterated that India has no intention of making a nuclear bomb but made it clear that the government is not closing its option on the question. He said we will not let our security be compromised. In a question-answer session with the Indian Association of Foreign Affairs Correspondents in New Delhi today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi was asked a number of questions on Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and what would India do if Pakistan actually possesses a bomb.

He said Pakistan continues to receive American military assistance, and there is now talk of doubling the aid from $3.2 billion

to $6 billion. This would put a tremendous strain on India to defend itself. Asked why India is feeling more concerned with Pakistani nuclear bomb when China too has developed nuclear weapons, Mr Gandhi said there are major differences in the two situations. Pakistan attacked India three times and has a military government. There were several internal changes in that country which was not the case with China. We are trying to build a deeper, stronger, and long-lasting relationship with Pakistan, he said.

The prime minister told the correspondents that there is no reason for the United States to feel worried about India's relations with the Soviet Union. We have a friendship with Moscow which has been built over the years. The United States cannot expect that we can build up in 6 months what we achieved with the Soviet Union for over 30 years.

Asked about the Sino-Indian talks to be held in New Delhi, Mr Gandhi said we are taking a positive attitude and hope that China also will adopt a flexible stand.

On U.S. Arms Supplies, PRC Talks

BK011618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister says while India has no intention of making a nuclear bomb, the government is not closing its option on the question. He said we will not let our security be compromised. In a question-answer session with the Indian Association of Foreign Affairs Correspondents in New Delhi today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi ruled out any kind of bilateral nuclear nonproliferation treaty with Pakistan as India does not have any nuclear weapons program.

The prime minister told a correspondent that the United States has agreed in principle to supply supercomputers to India. However, he expressed his reservations on the purchase of defense equipment from the United States because of India's bad experience with them. He said India had to face a difficult situation when at a time of political differences the United States cut off the supply of military spares and other essentials. He had told the U.S. authorities that defense deals can be delayed until such time as we build mutual confidence.

Mr Gandhi clarified that his Moscow visit was planned earlier. But the date could not be decided as the Soviet leaders were also busy. He said India's relations with the Soviet Union have been built over the past 30 years, and it is not possible to build similar relations with the United States in just 6 months. He reiterated that India wants to build similar relations with all countries.

Asked about the Sino-Indian talks to be held in New Delhi, Mr Gandhi said we are taking a positive attitude and hope that China also will adopt a flexible stand. We should try to see how to break through the walls that have been created. Mr Gandhi disagreed with the suggestion that India has made no specific proposals on the border question. He said our proposals are very specific and are based on geographical and other basic criteria. The Chinese on the contrary had taken a nebulous position on some vague principles.

Gandhi Urges Training Reorientation of Forces

BK011140 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister has called for reorienting the training of the paramilitary forces to successfully combat the menace of terrorism and incidents of insurgency. He said mere increase in the number of forces was not the answer to the problems of insurgency, rioting, and terrorism. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was addressing the 46th anniversary parade of the Central Reserve Police Force [CRPF] at Jharoda Kalan, Delhi.

Mr Gandhi said whenever an attempt is made to improve the economic situation of the country and bring the economically poor above the poverty line, some powers try to set up obstacles. They create a situation where peace is affected. He said the CRPF has a great role in helping the police when necessary to maintain peace and order, which is very essential for the country's progress.

The prime minister said to deploy the army to maintain law and order should not be a normal practice. Mr Gandhi said the problems in Punjab, Assam, and Gujarat have been solved, but this does not mean that the responsibility of the CRPF is over. This reserve force, he said, has a great role to play in curbing the forces of disruption so that the unity and integrity of the country is maintained.

Official Affirms Bangladesh Border Fencing Plan

BK040425 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of state for internal security, Mr Arun Nehru, has said that the government cannot allow the infiltration from across the border to continue. He told newsmen in Shillong yesterday that the forces deployed along the international border will be strengthened. The minister said that insofar as security is concerned, the northeast region is being given priority by the center. Replying to a question, Mr Nehru said the government sticks to the proposal of fencing the border along Bangladesh.

Ziaul Haq Leaves for State Visit to Egypt
BK020821 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad for Cairo this morning on a 3-day state visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak. Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Juneo, Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan, National Assembly Speaker Syed Faqr Imam, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Rahimuddin Khan; senators, members of national and provincial assemblies, diplomatic representatives and high civil and military officials saw the president off at the airport.

Talking to newsmen before departure, the president said the main purpose of his visit is to further strengthen existing bilateral relations and exchange views on matters of mutual interest. He added that matters relating to increasing cooperation in the fields of trade, culture, and other fields will also be discussed during his talks with President Husni Mubarak. He said the joint trade commission between the two countries will explore prospects for cooperation in the fields of science, industry, education, culture, and trade. Answering a question, he said he will also discuss with President Husni Mubarak the recent Israeli attacks and the Iran-iraq war because these issues are of special importance to the entire muslim community.

During the absence of the president abroad, Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Rahimuddin Khan will discharge the responsibilities of the president and the chief martial law administrator respectively.

BBC: Benazir Bhutto Released, Leaves Country
BK040121 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The Pakistan opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, has been released from house arrest in Karachi and put on an airliner out of the country. She will be traveling eventually to France where she intends to give evidence at the investigation into the death of her brother Shah Nawaz. As Alex Brodie reports from Islamabad, Miss Bhutto left on a flight which will take her to Zurich. She will then come on to London where she is expected to arrive in 8 hour's time.

[Begin recording] Miss Bhutto was collected from her home about an hour before the flight. Flanked by a magistrate and a policewoman, she was driven in a convoy of more than 20 police vehicles to the airport, directly on to the tarmac and put straight to the Swissair flight to Zurich where she will change planes for London.

Through relatives, she left behind her statement in which she said she was determined to return as soon as possible — God willing, she said, in 3 months — although she said she knew very well what fate awaited her. A regime which could lock her up with no rhyme or reason would not hesitate to detain her or worse in future. She said the regime in Pakistan was obsessed with what she called Bhuttophobia. It was only concerned with keeping the Pakistan People's Party founded by her father out of the political process. It was time, she said, that the regime gave up what she called its morbid preoccupation. She said that if her detention proved anything, it proved the impotence of the new structure the regime was trying to create. It proved that the entire National Assembly put together could not face her. The assemblies were a cover, she said — a mask for the usurpation of the rights of the people of Pakistan. What sort of democracy is this, she asked.

Benazir Bhutto first went into exile in January 1984 after several year's detention following the execution of her father, the late prime minister who was overthrown by General Zia in 1977. After 18 months in exile, Miss Bhutto returned with the body of her brother Shah Nawaz for burial. After the funeral, she was arrested. [End recording]

Meeting With PPP Members
GF021550 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 2 Nov 85 p 1

[Article "By our correspondent"]

[Text] Karachi — Banned Pakistan People's Party leader, Benazir Bhutto, under house arrest since August 29 last, yesterday met several party leaders, including current MRD convenor, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.

In a surprise move, the Sind Government allowed Benazir, due to leave for Paris tomorrow morning, to see some PPP members at her family residence, 70 Clifton.

Among those who called on her beside Mr Jatoi were former Sind provincial ministers, Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani, Pyar Ali Allana and President Karachi PPP, N.D. Khan. All the three were released the other day after a week's detention by martial law authorities.

PPP sources told newsmen that the topic of the discussions Benazir had with the party members revolved around devising new strategy as everyone now believed that the "policy of confrontation" had failed.

Benazir's family residence was heavily guarded and police turned back hundreds of PPP supporters who had gone there after hearing the news that she was meeting party members.

Noorani on U.S. View of Nuclear Question
BK041038 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text0) In the UN General Assembly, debate on Afghanistan begins on Monday next. This was stated by the minister for state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, while talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport on his return from New York today. Forty-seven countries of the Third World have cosponsored a resolution on Afghanistan. An unofficial Pakistani delegation is already at the United Nations, and four members of the Senate would join it shortly to muster support in favor of the resolution.

Mr Zain Noorani said President Reagan and the U.S. administration considered the nuclear question between Pakistan and India as a regional issue to be sorted out bilaterally. He said the recent visit of the president to New York had made a great impact on the American people. It had also removed the doubt about Pakistan's nuclear program.

Constitution 8th Amendment Bill Passes Senate

BK010721 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Senate tonight unanimously adopted the Constitution Eighth Amendment bill as adopted by the National Assembly. Earlier, the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, announced in the House that consensus of all the members of the Senate has been reached for unanimous passage of the bill. He said consensus has been reached as a result of talks held by him with senators during the last 9 days.

As a result of their discussions, he had agreed in principle that the Ninth Constitution Amendment Bill would be posted in the current session of the Senate. Under the (? bill), Article 2 of the Constitution would be amended to provide for the supremacy of the Holy Koran and Sunna [Islamic tenets]. Clause 2 of Article 102-B would also be amended to expand the scope and jurisdiction of the Federal Shari'at [Islamic judicial system] Court.

Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo referred to the amendment which some of the senators had in mind and said likewise he and his cabinet colleagues had also certain amendments in mind. Similarly, some members of the National Assembly had also some amendments in their minds. He said it would therefore be suitable to (?seek out) committees at the Senate and National Assembly level. These committees would specifically look into three changes. Firstly, the Constitution should clearly provide in Article 91 that the prime minister of Pakistan would be a Muslim. Secondly, provincial autonomy as guaranteed under the jurisdiction in 1973 Constitution should be restored and safeguarded; and thirdly to suggest remedial measures in cases in which excesses have been committed under martial law during the last 8 years.

The prime minister said the committees would also look into the whole Constitution and suggest recommendations which they deem fit. He said the government would consider those recommendations. He said the committees would complete their recommendations within 6 months to enable the government to bring in further constitutional amendment.

He said the bill now before the Senate had been passed by the National Assembly to provide balance of powers between the president and the prime minister. He said it was being said that powers were being given to the prime minister, but he was not prepared to accept them. He said this was not a question of his person, but the main thing was how to achieve the correct balance of power between the president and prime minister. He said if this issue had not been resolved, the tussle would have continued, leading to uncertainty in the country. He said this is also imperative because only with balance of powers can we have a true and effective parliamentary form of government and serve our people.

Ziaul Haq Visits Egypt, Meets With Mubarak

For reportage on the visit of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Egypt, including his speech at a dinner given in his honor and his meeting with President Mubarak, see the Egypt section of the 4 November Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Reportage on Activities Marking U.S. Embassy Takeover

March Held; Anti-U.S. Resolution Read

LD032052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpt] A large number of pupils, students, university professors, and other groups, in a glorious march from Tehran University to the den of espionage [former U.S. Embassy compound] this afternoon marked the anniversary of the deportation of the imam of the ummah, students' day, and the anniversary of the occupation of the American den of espionage.

Our correspondents report that the marchers, having passed through several streets, gathered in front of the den of espionage. At this gathering, after recitations from the glorious Koran, a student made a speech in the course of which he described America's objectives in the region. He said: Because of our struggle against America we are entitled to turn into a hotbed of crisis against America wherever America is present. He added: America is attempting to plan the next 50 years of our country and it has pinned its hope on the moderates. America is busy identifying them so that with their help it can divert the aspirations of the Islamic revolution.

After the speech by the students, the marchers read out [as heard] a 12-point resolution about the imam's line, about the struggle against America, the issue of universities, the imposed war, economic and administrative issues, as well as international Islamic issues. The resolution, stressing the need to follow, obey, and implement the imam's line — something which guarantees victory over problems — calls on the Islamic Consultative Assembly's deputies to put the imam's directive and his message to the second Majlis on the agenda.

In view of the need to continue the struggle against America to achieve the Islamic revolution's objectives, the resolution stresses that the heroic Iranian ummah should maintain its vigilance in the face of America's new tricks and its infiltration efforts everywhere.

The resolution, stressing the need to implement the university plan to serve the war with regard to scientific and research activities relating to the country's military system, refers to the issue of economic policy and to the need to protect the deprived. In this context, the resolution expresses support for the action taken by the prosecution office to identify the fugitive capitalists, and it calls on the judiciary to spare no efforts to retrieve the people's usurped rights which are still under the control of a group of gatherers of wealth.

The marchers also stressed the need to rebuild revolutionary institutions and society's organizations in accordance with revolutionary criteria and to eliminate the bureaucratic system left over from the tyrannical regime. They demanded a struggle against manifestations of tyranny and against social corruption.

In conclusion, the resolution condemns the conspiracy of killing Muslims in Lebanon's Tripoli, pays tribute to the struggle of Egyptian students against Mubarak's American regime and prays to God for their victory.

Presidential Address

LD031819 Tehran IRNA in English 1802 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA — On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the takeover of the American Embassy in Tehran, students, clergymen, and military forces marched in Tehran, and President 'Ali Khamene'i said Iran's policy towards the United States was irreconcilable.

The demonstrations started in front of Tehran University and ended at the former spy den of the United States in Tehran. The marchers called for the continuation of the anti-U.S. struggle.

Demonstrations were called for by the powerful Islamic students associations and the Khanehe Kargar, a worker's organization.

President Khamene'i addressing a group of Muslim students elsewhere said that Iran's policy towards the United States was irreconcilable and that this policy would be pursued in the future.

Relations between the Islamic Republic and the United States were severed after the take over of the spy den in 1979 by students following the imam's line and the two have since pursued a hostile diplomacy towards each other.

The United States supports Iran's adversary, Iraq in the five year war and also a score of mini Iranian terrorist groups in Europe.

President Khamene'i said the seizure of the U.S. spy den (embassy) in 1979 was a turning point in Iranian history because the Americans lost all the hopes they had for Iran.

The United States became the dominating colonial power in Iran after the Central Inteligence Agency staged a 1953 coup against the government of Mohammad Mossadeq which had nationalized the oil industry.

Khamene'i said capturing the spy den was an expression of popular policy against the superpowers. The president also blamed the United States for the difficulties in Palestine, the Philippines, Morocco and South Africa and said if it were not for the policies of the U.S., the problems in these countries would definitely be solved.

Meanwhile Tehran's morning daily *ETELEA'AT* printed the historical picture of Muslim students storming over the gates of the American spy den to takeover the compound.

The daily *JOMHURI ESLAMI*, official organ of the Islamic Republican Party printed a full page special review on the anniversary and said the takeover strengthened the Islamic Revolution.

Foreign Ministry Communique

LD031921 Tehran IRNA in English 1917 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Ministry in a communique released Sunday said that the takeover of the U.S. spy den (embassy) opened a new chapter for the process of the Islamic revolution.

Stressing its struggle against the global arrogance and inspiring revolutionary movements among the Muslim countries fighting against foreign colonialists headed by the great satan (the U.S.). [sentence as received]

The communique said that the documents siezed in the spy den disclosed the presence of American spies as diplomats in the Third World countries.

The documents, the communique added, also revealed the fact that the U.S. has changed her embassies into complicated networks for permanent espionage for executing it's treacherous plans throughout the globe.

The revoluticnary movements supported by the Iranian Muslim people disproved the invincibility of the so-called western superpower, the communique added, and practically showed the world's oppressed people that all nations are capable of standing and fighting against the biggest oppressors in the world if they rely upon god and are united in their efforts.

Khomeyni Addresses Envoys on Foreign Policy, Conduct
LD021252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] As you were informed at the beginning of this hour's bulletin, Iranian ambassadors and charges d'affaires to Arab and African countries met the imam of the ummah this morning. We draw your attention to the full report of this meeting which was made available to us a few moments ago:

Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati together with deputies, ambassadors, and charges d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Arab and African countries were received by Imam Khomeyni this morning. At this meeting, first Mr Velayati gave a report on the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ambassadors. Then Imam Khomeyni delivered the following speech:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. I hope that God will grant success to all the gentlemen in their positions. God has been kind to us since our ambassadors and our Government are all the sort of persons who understand the difficulties of the society, since many of them are of the clergy who have had contact with people and know their situations and their problems. But in the past, government officials did not have any contact with people and did not understand what the people were going through. God has willed it now that the rule of the oppressed should be established, and thank God, it has performed well up to now and I hope that it will improve in the future.

But, regarding the gentlemen ambassadors, as the minister of foreign affairs has mentioned, our embassies abroad are all well. We would like them to do even better. Embassies abroad belong to the country from which the ambassador has been sent. Therefore, it is a part of the parent country. When people refer to our embassies, they should see the situation as it is in Iran and not as it is in America, France, or other countries. You gentlemen should not be influenced by anything — especially what went on in the past which is not the case anymore. If we intend to be ourselves, we must stick to our own ways and separate our traditions from those in the West. We have suffered many ill-effects from the West and what could be termed as good effects did not come from Western governments, but from industrialists. Many of them worked for their respective governments. Therefore, your situation should be such that anyone who comes to you would observe an Islamic atmosphere in the personnel and in the way of life.

The other point is that we do not want to live in a country which is isolated from the rest of the world. Today's Iran cannot be that way. Other countries cannot close their borders to others either; it would be irrational. Today the world is like one family, one city. A city has many districts which are connected to each other. In the present world circumstances, we should not be isolated; we should maintain our relations with those countries which are on our side and do not harm us. You gentlemen should have this point in mind and should try to strengthen such relations.

Of course, we cannot tolerate those countries which are aggressive towards us — we announced this from the very beginning — unless they correct their attitude. Sometimes ignorants, or those who are ill-intentioned say that we should not have relations with other countries. This is due either to their ignorance or their ill-intentions because one needs to be either ignorant, or to oppose the regime itself, in order to say that it should be isolated. Therefore, if there are rumors about, you should not take them into account since they originate from political ill-intentions. A sane person viewing the situation would be aware of what is going on. Islam is a social and governmental system which favors establishing relations with all the world. No one made any such comment at the dawn of Islam when the prophet himself sent ambassadors to other countries. We should maintain our relations come what may. We do not bear any grudges against those who have no ill-intentions towards us. We should gradually try to establish friendly relations. I hope that you will do this and the government will succeed in this respect as well.

However, we should not be dominated by foreign influences. They should not interfere in our affairs and they should not set our path for us. Therefore, those people who have made certain comments at times and those who are aware of the issues at stake intend to create discord in the Islamic Republic. From the very beginning, we have said that we intend to export our revolution. Exporting our revolution is not achieved by military action, rather, we would like to voice our views in the world. One of these centers [which can help us achieve this goal] is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which can inform the world of the issues of Iran and Islam and the difficulties inflicted on Iran by the East and the West and can tell the world about what we would like to do and the friendly relations we would like to establish. Otherwise, we have no intention of having relations with those who want to ruin us, unless they correct their ways.

I pray to God to grant you all success in serving Islam and your country. I hope that this government will be one that will serve the oppressed since, up to now, governments have worked against the people and for themselves and their bosses. We want our government to work for the people, especially those who have worked hard, sacrificed their blood, and saved you gentlemen from dire straits, from the former regime, and problems in the

hands of the East and the West. The main thing is that everyone should keep God in mind. Everything comes from God and we are nothing. May God grant you all success.

Officials in Prime Minister's Office Appointed

LD021145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] According to IRNA, Mir Hosyen Musavi, the prime minister, has made the following appointments:

Hamid Mirzadeh as the supervisor of the prime minister's office and the prime minister's executive deputy;

Ayatollah Mohajerani as the legal and Majlis affairs' deputy;

Ahmad Ashraf-Eslami as the prime minister's legal councillor.

The above-named have begun their work.

Musavi Criticizes French, New GCC Stance

LD031114 TEHRAN IRNA in English 1028 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Sunday that the new government will move on the direction of Imam khomeyni's guidelines.

The prime minister who was speaking after the Cabinet ministers session here Sunday morning, added that unity of action will lead to good results.

When asked about recent changes in stance of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council members, Musavi said that stability of the Islamic Republic of Iran had made them to make these changes. However, he pointed out, tangible effects of these moves which will be beneficial for the region would not surface.

The prime minister criticised the Mitterrand government and added that the French Government in order to protect its investments in Iraq has not fallen short of committing any savage action. "Animosity of the Frencch Government towards the Iranian nation is not less than the U.S. Government," he added. He also blamed big powers for creating troubles in the region.

On appointment of candidates for the ministries of mines and metals and economy and financial affairs, he said efforts are being made to propose the most competent candidates.

Further on New GCC Stance

LD031221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi on 3 November by station correspondent; place no given — recorded]

[Excerpts] In its meeting today the Cabinet studied the current issues of the country as well as the regional developments. At the conclusion of the meeting, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi spoke to our correspondent and commented on the issues raised at today's meeting and explained the change in the stands taken by members of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC].

[Question] Mr prime minister, as you are aware, some changes have taken place with regard to the stands adopted by members of GCC vis-a-vis the war. Do you believe that these changes are to influence the future of the war?

[Answer] These changes have naturally taken place in the light of our firm stands. We have already noted the grounds for these changes. The point, however, is that the practical signs of the change — something which could certainly prove useful in the Indian Ocean, in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormoz — cannot yet manifest themselves in the aids provided by the superpowers to Iraq. I believe that the central evil — the root of the corruption — should be found right there. As a case in point, take a look at France; see how savagely it is viewing the regional nations and its own interests there. See how it is supplying arms and equipment and how it is concluding large agreements in order to safeguard its vast investments and stakes in the Zionist regime of Saddam. France continues to provide credit facilities to Iraq. When it comes to its hostility towards our nation, France is almost on a par with the United States.

Having said that, I believe that what causes the fomentation of war in the region should be found mainly amongst the big powers, rather than the small states. However, as we have driven back the enemy both on the political and war fronts by the powerful arms of our Islamic combatants, we shall also push back the big powers. God willing, we shall be victorious.

Sheykh ol-Eslam, Al-Asad Review Regional Issues

LD011522 Tehran IRNA in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, No. 1, IRNA — Visiting official of Iran's Foreign Ministry Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam handed a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to his Syrian counterpart, Hafiz al-Asad in a meeting here Thursday.

The message called for greater coordination of policies and alignment of progressive Muslim countries against reactionary dependent forces.

Issues relevant to the current developments in the region, Palestinian topics and ways for confronting pro-Washington schemes in the region were also discussed.

Sheykh ol-Eslam also briefed the Syrian President on Iran's political and military activities in the Persian Gulf, matters pertaining to Iran's oil exports and achievements of Iran's Muslim fighters in their recent offensives as well as role of Iraqi mujahidin who participated in them.

The Iranian delegation also asked President al-Asad to continue his efforts in restoring calm and stability in Tripoli, which request was welcomed by al-Asad who promised to maintain his support for the Islamic Towhid Movement (ITM) leader, Shaykh Sayd Sha'ban.

The Syrian president also said that he had appointed an official to keep continious contact with the ITM leader in order to be sure of implementation of the Damascus agreement.

Ol-Eslam Meets Lebanese Leaders

LD011524 Tehran IRNA in English 1402 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, Nov. 1, IRNA — A joint committee of members of Lebanon's Hizballah Party and Amal militia movement Thursday met with Iranian deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, currently visiting Syria.

At the meeting, Sheykh ol-Eslam stressed the need for unity among Muslims. He also shared some of Iran's experiences in its anti-U.S. and anti-Zionist struggles after he had listened to statements of the visiting groups which reviewed existing problems in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, in a separate meeting with Sheykh ol-Eslam, two members of the Islamic Towhid Movement (ITM) discussed current issues in Tripoli and expressed gratitude of Tripoli residents for efforts of the Islamic Republic to end the fighting and bloodshed in the city.

Also, Lebanon's Hizballah Party and Amal militia movement members met separately with Sheykh ol-Eslam on Thursday during which the current issues in Lebanon were discussed and views were exchanged in this regard.

Tehran Bomb Injures 2; U.S. Involvement 'Possible'

LD031600 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA — Two pedestrians were slightly wounded in a bomb explosion in north Tehran Sunday evening. One car was also damaged.

The bomb, left inside a Citroen car, in Assadabadi Street, broke the windows of homes and shops in the area.

Recently United States officials threatened revolutionary countries and it is possible that the bombing was a work of their agents on the anniversary of the take over of the U.S. spy den in Tehran. The wounded were treated in hospital before going home.

The bombing was the fourth in the past two months. The last was on 25 September in west Tehran in which one was martyred and 20 injured.

The head of Tehran police Colonel Moazami said that the electronic time bomb that weighed 30 pounds wounded three people.

Four cars including one that had the bomb inside were damaged in the explosion, he said.

Moazami called on the Tehranis to report any suspicious item that they might encounter in the streets.

The colonel said that another 8.5 pound bomb was defused Saturday in the Naser Khosro Street, near Tehran's bazaar. The bomb had been left there in a plastic bag.

Small Town Friday Prayer Leader Assassinated

LD021651 Tehran IRNA in English 1250 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Shahre-Kurd, Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari Prov., Nov. 2, IRNA — The Friday prayer leader of a small central town and his four companions were martyred by anti-revolutionary elements in Kordestan province Thursday.

Hojat ol-Eslam Essa Tavasoli, the Friday prayer leader of Farokhshahr, Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari, was on his way to the western war fronts when anti-revolutionary elements opened fire on his car with submachineguns.

The car was part of a convoy but was lagging behind due to a delay.

The other martyrs included brother-in-law of the prayer leader, Hojat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Ali Rajabi.

Hijack Attempt Thwarted By Flight Guards

LD021618 Tehran IRNA in English 1608 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA — Security men thwarted an attempt to hijack an Iranian passenger plane Saturday, announced the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps here.

The would-be hijackers tried to take control of flight 386 from Bandar 'Abbas to Tehran but were overpowered by fligth guards of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps.

The IRGC headquarters termed the move as an effort to overshadow the anniversary of the seizure of the American spy den (embassy) on Nov. 4, 1979.

None of the passengers of the crew were hurt in the aborted hijacking.

Panamanian Ship Intercepted, Directed to Port

LD031646 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 3, IRNA — A Panamanian ship carrying suspicious goods was intercepted Sunday near Hormuz Strait by naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Gulf Pioneer and her 20-Filipino crew was directed to a southern Iranian port for investigation.

The Kuwait-bound 9,400-ton ship had suspicious cargo apparently destined for Iraq.

A 128,000-ton German ship, the *Usramo*, was intercepted last Friday in the Persian Gulf and her cargo is now being investigated by Iran's naval forces.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has declared it will not allow ships destined for Iraq to pass through the Persian Gulf.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,276

LD011718 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Nov, 1, IRNA — The Islamic Combatants silenced Iraqi artillery fire around Piran Shahr, in northwestern fronts, Thursday, and smashed one 106-mm gun and several various bunkers in other battlescenes there. They also killed or wounded several Iraqi troops.

Announcing this the Joint Staff Command Communique No. 2276 issued Friday further said that the Islamic defenders controlled the vehicle movement of the enemy in these fronts and thwarted air aggression of Iraqi aircraft upon Piran Shahr operational region.

In the Western fronts, exchange of artillery and other heavy weaponry fire continued being more intense in Nahr 'Anbar and Talayeh fronts, inflicting casualties and losses on the enemy.

Meanwhile, all enemy air aggressions were foiled by anti-aircraft defence units of the Islamic combatants. Also, the movement of an Iraqi vehicle column, comprising 40 vehicles was checked.

In the southern fronts the Gendarmerie forces exchanged artillery fire and destroyed several bunkers, as well as killed or wounded some Iraqi forces. Enemy military activities were severely disrupted in these fronts.

Slight damage was inflicted in Abadan and Khorramshahr as the two cities were barraged by Iraqi-long range fire Thursday.

Communique No 2,277

LD021629 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 2, IRNA — More than 25 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and 10 bunkers and observation posts, one command outpost, one tank and two trucks of the enemy were destroyed during artillery duels with Iran's Muslim combatants in the regions overlooking Mehran in western fronts over the past 24 hours, the Joint Staff Command or the Armed Forces reported here Saturday.

Announcing this in its Communique Number 2277, the command added the Iranian artillery fire forced back an Iraqi patrol unit operating in the region overlooking Sumar.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iraqi positions from Piranshah to Marivan and Panjwin were artillery blitzed, inflicting considerable casualties and damage on the enemy.

One munitions depot of Iraqi troops was destroyed in the southern fronts by Iranian Muslim fighters who also checked the enemy operations including reconnaissance flights of Iraqi planes and helicopters, movement of enemy vehicle and armored units as well as that of Iraqi cruise boats in Majnun Island, Kushk, Hoseynyeh, Jofeyr, Nahr 'Anbar and Chazzabah over the past 24 hours, the communique said.

An Iraqi patrol unit in the region of Seyyed Kan was attacked and forced to flee sustaining some casualties, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,278 on 'Chemical Bombs'

LD031743 Tehran IRNA in English 1716 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov 3, IRNA — Eight people were poisoned Sunday by Iraqi chemical bombs in Iran's southern port of Khorramshahr, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here.

Announcing this in its Communique Number 2278, the command added that Muslim combatants checked the movement of the enemy vehicle columns in the north-western front and also prevented Iraqi reconnaisance flights in the area.

The combatants, the communique said, shelled enemy positions, killing or wounding a group of Ba'thist troops and demolishing a number of their bunkers.

In the western front, Muslim combatants subjected Iraqi positions to heavy artillery fire and restricted the movements of the enemy's vehicle columns, the communique added.

Some 24 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and 12 bunkers, a tank and two enemy vehicles were destroyed by the Muslim combatants in the western front, the communique said.

In the southern front, the communique added, Islamic forces inflicted heavy casualties and damages on Iraqi Ba'thist troops.

Iran's Gendermarie forces paralyzed the engineering operations of the enemy around the Arvand River, southern front and killed or wounded several Iraqi troops, besides silencing their guns.

The City of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was subjected to long-range fire of the enemy and sustained minor damages, the communique concluded.